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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/006,543	11/30/2001	Rae K. Burns	50277-1774 (OID 2001-090-	1004
29989	7590	03/03/2006	EXAMINER	
HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP 2055 GATEWAY PLACE SUITE 550 SAN JOSE, CA 95110			WONG, LESLIE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2164	
DATE MAILED: 03/03/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/006,543	BURNS ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Leslie Wong	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1-5 and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayi et al. (hereinafter "Ayi", Pub. No.: US 2002/0143735) in view of Hart (5,787,428).

As per claim 1, Ayi teaches a method for managing access to data in a database subject to a plurality of label-based security policies, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving, within a database management system, a request for performing an operation set of one or more operations on data in a table of the database (Ayi, page 1, [0006] - [0008]);

determining which policies, of the plurality of label-based policies, apply to the table based on a policy set of one or more policies associated with the table(Ayi, page 1; [0006] [0008]).

Ayi discloses determining whether to perform an operation/access on a dataset based on the label associated with the dataset (Ayi, page 1, [0006]).

Ayi does not explicitly disclose whether to perform the operation on a row, of the table. Hart teaches determining whether to perform the operation on a row of the table based on a set of labels associated with the row (Hart, Fig. 4-8, col. 6, lines 5-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the access control system of Ayi by incorporating determining whether to perform the operation on a row of the table based on a set of labels associated with the row as disclosed by Hart (Hart, Fig. 4-8, col. 6, lines 5-19). The motivation being to provide different security level and access management for different rows in the table.

As per claim 2, Ayi and Hart teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, and further teach adding a policy column to the table for each policy in the policy set associated with the table (Hart, Fig. 4).

As per claim 3, Ayi and Hart teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 2, and further teach storing a label, of the set of labels associated with the row, in a corresponding policy column of the row (Hart, Fig. 4).

As per claim 4, Ayi and Hart teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 2, and further teach said step of determining which policies apply further comprising the step of determining whether a column is a policy column (Hart, Fig. 4-8, col. 6, lines 5-19).

As per claim 5, Ayi and Hart teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, and further teach the policy set associated with the table includes two or more policies of the plurality of label-based policies (Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008], Hart, Fig. 4-8).

Claims 21-25 are rejected on grounds corresponding to the reasons given above for claims 1-5.

3. Claims 6-20 and 26-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayman et al. (hereinafter "Hayman", 5,859,966) in view of Ayi et al. (hereinafter "Ayi", Pub. No.: US 2002/0143735 A1).

As per claim 6, Hayman discloses a method for managing access to data in on a policy set of one or more label-based security policies, the method comprising the steps of:

registering one or more packages of routines, wherein each package of said one or more packages implements a security model that supports a model set of one or more policies of the policy set and said each package includes an access mediation routine (Hayman, col. 8, line 67 col. 9, line 14, col. 9, line 56 - col. 10, line 4, Hayman teaches incorporate and installation security software which inherently includes registering one or more package of routines, furthermore, applicant admits that registering one or more packages of routines are well known in the art, please see specification, page 17, 2nd to last line - page 18, line 2);

associating a first policy of a first model set in a first package with an object (Hayman, col. 5, lines 18-60, Hayman teaches labels/policies are applied to each object. Please note the labels are plural, which inherently includes a first policy, a second policy, etc); and

invoking the access mediation routine in the first package to determining whether to allow operation on data based on the first policy (Hayman, col. 3, line 44 - col. 4, line 50, col. 9, line 55 - col. 10, line 4).

Hayman teaches the security policy is applied to an object, however, Hayman does not explicitly disclose the object is a first table within the database system. Ayi teaches applies labels to tables in the database system (Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the security system of Hayman by applying the labels/policies to tables in the database system as disclosed by Ayi. The motivation being to control access to the data in a table of the database system.

As per claim 7, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 6, and further teach forming said each package of said one or more packages so that the access mediation routine conforms to a specified interface for enforcing a policy in the database management system (Hayman, con. 9, lines 1-13).

As per claim 8, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 7, and further teach said each package further comprising including one or more administrative routines for defining a policy for the model set (Hayman, con. 9, line 55 - con. 10, line 4).

As per claim 9, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 8, and further teach one or more administrative routines for defining a policy further comprising including one or more administrative routines for defining a

name for a particular policy; labels for the particular policy; descriptions for the labels; and properties for the labels (Hayman, col. 5, lines 18-60).

As per claim 10, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 6, and further teach invoking an administrative routine of the first package for defining the first policy (Hayman, col. 5, lines 18-60).

As per claim 11, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 10, and further teach invoking the administrative routine of the first package further comprising providing to the administrative routine of the first package a plurality of parameters including a policy name for the first policy and a plurality of label names for labels of the first policy (Hayman, col. 5, lines 18-60, col. 6, lines 45-67).

As per claim 12, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 6, and further teach in response to attempts to operate on data in a row in the table, the step of determining that the first policy applies to the table (Hayman, col. 5, lines 25-39, Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[00081]).

As per claim 13, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 6, and further teach associating a second policy of a second model set in a second package with a second table within the database system; and invoking the access mediation routine in the second package for determining whether to allow

operation on data in the second table based on the second policy (Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008]).

As per claim 14, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 13, and further teach the second model in the second package is the same as the first model in the first package (Hayman, col. 5, lines 25-60, Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008]).

As per claim 15, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 13, and further teach the second model in the second package is different from the first model in the first package (Hayman, col. 5, lines 25-60, Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008]).

As per claim 16, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 13, and further teaches the second table is the same as the first table (Hayman, col. 5, lines 25-60, Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008]).

As per claim 17, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 13, and further teach the second table is different from the first table (Hayman, Col. 5, lines 25-60, Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008]).

As per claim 18, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 6, and further teach invoking the access mediation routine in the first package further, comprising providing data indicating the first policy to the access mediation routine (Hayman, Col. 9, line 55 - Col 10, line 4).

As per claim 19, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 6, and further teach the method further comprises the step of determining a set of allowed labels for the first policy for a user of the database management system; said step of invoking the access mediation routine is performed during said step of determining the set of allowed labels; and the user is allowed to operate on the data according to the first policy if the data is associated with a label for the first policy and the label is included in the set of allowed labels for the first policy (Hayman, Col. 5, lines 25-60, col. 9, line 55 - Col. 10, line 4).

As per claim 20, Hayman and Ayi teach all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 19, and further teach storing the set of allowed labels in a session cache for a communication session between the database management system and the user (Hayman, Col. 8, lines 54-67, Ayi, page 1, [0006]-[0008]).

Claims 26-40 are rejected on grounds corresponding to the reasons given above for claims 6-20.

***Response to Argument***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 15 December 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Declaration filed on 22 October 2004 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Ayi et al. ("Ayi") (Pub. No.: US 20020143735 A1) reference.

The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a reduction to practice of the invention in this country or a NAFTA or WTO member country prior to the effective date of the Ayi reference for the following reasons:

1). the Declaration is not signed by all inventors.

The Applicants' representative argued that his records, including acknowledgment receipt from the USPTO dated October 22, 2004, indicated that three Declarations under 37 CRF 1.131 were executed and mailed on October 18, 2004, each with a different inventor's signature. On contrary to his remarks, **only one copy of the Declaration with Mr. Rae K. Burns' signature is recorded in USPTO system.**

Please send us evidence of postcard receipts along with copies of signed Declarations for the other two inventors: Mr. Patrick F. Sack and Mr. Vikram Reddy Pesati.

2.) the Declaration does not contain a statement indicating whether the work is done in the US or member country.

3). the Declaration fails to properly show the reduction of practice prior the effective date of the reference because there was no discussion of claim language supported by the provided exhibits A-D.

Based on the above reasons, the Declaration remains defective.

Further, Applicants argue that Hayman reference does not discuss or teach that routines that are registered with the database management system. In response to the preceding arguments, Examiner respectfully submits that Hayman teaches the above limitation as incorporating their own software to change access mode of a user or administrator, or to process authentication transactions before allowing a user or administrator access to the system, in either an existing mode or a new mode implemented by the said software. After installation (i.e., registering with the database) of said new software, administration of the new access mode functions and/or the new authentication functions is accomplished in the same way as administration of the access modes and authentication methods delivered with the original security system (col. 9, lines 1-14). The above limitation has also been addressed from the previous office action dated October 1, 2005.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leslie Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-4120. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30am - 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, CHARLES RONES can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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Art Unit 2164

LW  
February 23, 2006